

## 202201UECM3473OE3b

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Started on	Friday, 4 March 2022, 02:25 PM
Completed on	Friday, 4 March 2022, 02:25 PM
Time taken	10 secs
Grade	0 out of a maximum of 10 (0%)

1

Marks: 1

Assume an individual insured is selected at random from a population of insureds. The number of claims experienced in a given year by each insured follows a Poisson distribution. The mean value  $\theta$  of the Poisson distribution is distributed across the population according to the following gamma distribution:

$$f(\theta) = 6/\Gamma(4)\theta^3e^{-6\theta}, \theta > 0$$

Given that a particular insured experienced a total of 3 claims in the previous 4 years, what is the posterior estimate of the future expected annual claim frequency, given the experience of this particular insured? \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

✗

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.7

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

2

Marks: 1

Claim sizes are normally distributed with mean  $\theta$  and variance 120,000.  $\theta$  varies by risk, and is normally distributed with mean 1,500 and variance 1,080,000. For a certain risk, 10 claims averaging 2100 are observed. Determine the posterior probability that  $\theta$  is less than 2295.0. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

✗

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.9678

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

3

Marks: 1

The number of claims per year on an insurance coverage has a binomial distribution with parameter  $m = 5$  and  $Q$ .  $Q$  varies by insured and is distributed according to the following density function:

$$f(q) = cq(1 - q)^6, 0 \leq q \leq 1,$$

where  $c$  is a constant.

An insured submits 1 claims in 6 years. Calculate the posterior probability that for this insured,  $Q$  is less than 0.028. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

✗

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.089813

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

4

Marks: 1

We assume that the amount of an individual claim,  $Y$ , follows an exponential distribution function with probability density function

$$f(y|\delta) = 1/\delta e^{-y/\delta}, y, \delta > 0$$

The mean claim amount,  $\delta$ , follows an inverse gamma distribution with density function

$$n(\delta) = 4^3 e^{-4/\delta} / (\Gamma(3) \delta^4), \delta > 0$$

Suppose 22 claims are observed with total aggregate claim amount of 10. Find  $P(Y_{23} > 1 | \Sigma Y_i = 10)$ . \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

X

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.1782

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

5

Marks: 1

For an insurance portfolio with 1765 exposures, you are given:

- The number of claims for each exposure follows a Poisson distribution.
- The mean claim count varies by exposure. the distribution of mean claim counts is a gamma distribution with parameters  $\alpha_1 = 0.75$ ,  $\theta_1 = 4$ .
- The size of claims for each exposure follows an exponential distribution.
- The mean claim size varies by exposure. The distribution of mean claim sizes is an inverse gamma distribution with parameters  $\alpha_2 = 3$ ,  $\theta_2 = 4$ .
- the standard for full credibility of aggregate claims is that aggregate claims must be within 6% of expected 90% of the time.

Determine the credibility assigned to this portfolio. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

X

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.9384

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

6

Marks: 1

Losses follow a distribution with desity function

$$f(x) = \delta x^{\delta-1}, 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$\delta$  varies by insured according to a gamma distribution with  $\alpha = 3$ ,  $\theta = 3$ . A loss size of 0.75 is observed. Determine the posterior estimate of  $\delta$  using zero-one loss fuction. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

X

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 4.8308

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

7

Marks: 1

A Bayesian analysis is performed. The posterior density funtion is

$$n(\theta|x)$$

$$= 1.0 \theta \ 0 \leq \theta \leq 20/30$$

$$= 0.8571 - 0.2857\theta \ 20/30 \leq \theta \leq 3.0$$

Find the lower bound of the 95% HPD credibility interval. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

X

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.1491

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

8

Marks: 1

You are given the following:

- Claim sizes for a given policyholder follow a distribution with density function
- The prior distribution of  $\Theta$  has density function

$$f(x|\theta) = 6x^5/\theta^6, 0 < x < \theta.$$

$$n(\theta) = 8/\theta^9, \theta > 1.$$

The policyholder experiences three claim sizes of 100, 700, 900. Find the upper bound of the 95% "HPD" credible set for  $\theta$ . \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 1009.91

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

9

Marks: 1

An insured's number of claims per year follows a Poisson distribution with mean  $\lambda$ .  $\lambda$  varies in accordance with a gamma distribution with  $\alpha = 36$  and  $\theta = 0.01$ . You have the following information on the number of claims made by an insured in the past 6 years:

1, 2, 2, 4, 2, 1

Calculate the predictive variance of the number of claims per year for this insured. \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.457102

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

10

Marks: 1

The number of claims per year on an insurance coverage has a binomial distribution with parameter  $m = 4$  and  $Q$ .  $Q$  varies by insured and is distributed according to the following density function:  $f(q) = cq(1 - q)^6$ ,  $0 \leq q \leq 1$ , where  $c$  is a constant. An insured submits 1 claims in 9 years. Calculate the Bayes estimate of  $Q(1-Q)$ . \_\_\_\_\_

Answer:

[Make comment or override grade](#)

Incorrect

Correct answer: 0.23368

Marks for this submission: 0/1.

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